ever, can demand no more of your miller than that he grind honestly your corn; no more of a brother than he is able to do. And I call your attention to the fact that I have lately eaten my 79th birthday pudding, simply to apprise you not pressed, however, with the importance of of the Granges may and will have the this duty, and urged on by a strong desire to be of some service to fellow-men, I legislate more than heretofore for the cheerfully comply with your request. other and all around us up to increased exertion, to draw out from our association all the benefits that that association

is calculated to produce. When we look at least four millions of members now in the United States engaged in reaping the advantages afforded by the Grange association. This fact of itself means much. The bare fact that so many have associated for mutual improvement is of itself political contest we have just passed through has to some extent produced lukewarmness among us. As that has arises, How is that to be done? You hear it said that laughing is catching; so how genial are our social meetings, they will soon wish to partake with us. This will be an inducement to get all our meighbors to join us. You have recently done well in reducing one-half the monthly contributions. And if the constitution would permit, another good initiation fees. Cannot each of us draw in a neighbor by showing him the pleasure as well as profit arising from the frank and friendly interchange of thought between neighbor and neighbor, particuwith all our farming operations, the adselling, and more than all the improvement in the mind that this association is

terest, as well as largely promote imadoption of some question to be talked over, or debated, if you choose, at our question will take in its range whether we shall live on bacon, beef or mutton, what are the most profitable articles of food for stock, whether it is better for us to raise our necessaries or raise cotton to buy pork, corn or flour. May even take a larger range. And all such questions as produce thought and afford information to the members.

Another mode to excite emulation. Let any four, five, or more, members agree to join in a trial who can grow the most wheat to the acre. And let the premium be a bushel of wheat from each looser to the winner. Let other companies try on corn, potatoes, &c. This will require no outlay of money. Other Granges have found this practice a great benefit. Progress is the idea. Experiments should be the order of the day with both brothers and sisters. Let them, too, associate to see who can excel in raising poultry. And let one of the kind they choose to make the trial with be paid the winner as a premium from each of the loosers. This will have the advantage to lead to the study of the diseases and mode of cure for the disorders poultry of late have been addicted

One great influence for good the Grangers have already produced is to cement brotherly feelings throughout the whole country. Already to learn that a man or woman belongs to a Grange at once they gain our confidence. For we know no unworthy person is admitted

The great secret of power and success is co-operation. It creates governments and, I am sorry to say, begins and carrice on war. When men co-operate for peace and progress, it erects factories, builds ships and manufactures all farming implements, drives off monopolies, affords facilities for selling all produce and buying all necessaries. Already cooperation stores in England have been brought to success, and talked of here. The Pomona Grange, I learn, is preparing to introduce a portable factory for farmers' use, by which every one may spin up his own cotton without taking it to a gin. The mind runs wild, looking forward to the many and great benefits to result from this lever that the organization of Granges is bringing into common use. This of itself speaks volumes in favor of the organization. From this power of co-operation, agricultural schools and colleges will be introduced to teach farmers what they so much need to know. The first thing we want to know is, what does the plant we wish to grow feed on; next, what to put in the ground to give it its proper food. This is barely the A BC; much more knowledge is necessary to make farming a success. Colleges and schools will do this for us, and co-opera- skill in this close examination of one tion to the power to start them.

Information, general and practical, is an attack or another. The months of the great want among farmers. In my January, February, March, October, No-mation.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Amilerson

Miellinencer,

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

LOCAL AND THROUGH FREIGHTS.

VOL. XIII---NO. 7.

RAILEOAD TRANSPORTATION.

derson County.

experience there has been at no time for vember and December gives to a student many years more than seven farmers out 1061 hours of night for study, after deof two hundred and twenty members of ducting eight hours every night for sleep Congress, nor more than ten or twelve in the Legislature of South Carolina out of months, in 10 years 15 months. An inone hundred and twenty members during dustrious student could gather much inany one session. Thus you will see why formation in that time. it has been in all the legislating for one hundred years back no laws, especially intended for the benefit of farmers, can is a great addition, adds much to our be found among the statutes. The only law for the special benefit of farmers, passed by the South Carolina Legislature, that I can call to mind, was passed before the war, granting an appropriation of \$5,000 to put the State Agricultural Society in operation. Yet, although there may not be farmers either in Congress or the Legislature, the co-operation

On the subject of education, I wish to impress on your minds that it does not necessarily consist in the information gained at schools and colleges. A lad with good mother wit, having his thoughts started right in youth can, and often does, educate himself. What is it to be educated? "To have a mind well balanced; able to draw correct conclusions from full proof that there is some promise of given premises; to know rightly how to great importance to result. The excited gain knowledge, and understand with his own powers." A man thus taught, if he is unable to write his name, is educated, and for all the main purposes of life is well educated. To illustrate, I will quote an extract from a pamphlet published over the signature of "Civis:" "General Stonewall Jackson, in the Confederate War, had to halt his Army at a swollen is happiness. And when others learn stream, over which his plans demanded he should go by day break to-morrow. He at once set his engineers to plan a bridge, but knowing a man in his command who had great energy and tact, he step would be to reduce one-half the a little thought his reply was, 'General, give me three hundred men, and you tions of engineers; his plan was in his head. In the morning, a little before larly the interchange of ideas connected day, he called at Jackson's tent and made this verbal report: 'General, the

advancement of the farming interests.

who, it is said, could neither write his you what I have done this year. On name or speak good grammar, yet who one part I planted Irish potatoes in he had done it by his own energy.

over, or debated, if you choose, at our meetings. Such as, What is the best method to prepare the ground for planting in guano? or the best manner of putting in guano? or what books or papers afford the readiest and safest information to young farmers? or what is the better plan for a farmer to arrange to provide rood for his family and stock? This question will take in its range whether adopt his plan with his. He sees another beets, turnips and carrots. Cabbages that raises fine cotton; he will soon find and turnips may be made a second crop out how he manages, and will adopt his on all the ground where the first crop is plan. Another takes some agricultural taken off by July. To make this plan a journal, and raises more corn to the acre success plenty of manure must be apthan the rest, another more wheat, another uses improved farm implements, ber that to Eve the first garden was another has more and finer fruit. All given, and in that she was tempted. these he examines with a keen eye, and Now, when the worms and bugs are disprofits by what he observes. He sees troying your plants, take care that you probably a neighbor lady who parades a neither say or think "cross words." beautiful show of flowers; he at once persuades his wife to go and see, and do except on one point, which I consider likewise. This man will soon be trying equal in importance to most others. In experiments, to see if he can't excel in the formula of our institution, much something. And can any of you doubt stress is laid in recommending to every but that he will, in a few years, for all member to plant fruit trees. Let me the purposes of life, be educated, and will grow up and prosper? And he will soon have everything around him for comfort, as well as the beauties of nature of the comfort, as well as the beauties of nature. The first state of the comfort of the c ture, and please his wife and adorn his

> been made famous by their high and ry nuts. The nuts of these four last are noble acts, and who, during their youth, had limited schooling, and some none at have to do is to plant them, they will had limited schooling, and some none at all. Even our great Washington, to whom is awarded a world-wide renown. had quite a limited English education Gen. Green, who commanded an army during the Revolution, and who was often spoken of as the man who Con- people. gress would appoint commander-in-chief if Washington should be killed, was reared in a blacksmith shop till he was grown, with only such schooling as vareared in a blacksmith shop till he was cant hours and winter nights afforded. Schools, and particularly colleges, were scarce in that age, and many of the men who made their mark in that great struggle for liberty were unlearned, in the common school phrase. To come nearer our own time, the name of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, affords the most valuable example to the young men of this day that could be selected. He never went to school a single day. At 21 he could barely read. He married, and his wife taught him to write. Poor, and his trade a tailor, yet he stidled and thought, and became a learned man. Starting in office as Mayor of his village, then to the Legislature, then to Congress, then Governor of Tennessee, then President of the United States. After his term as President was out, such was the confidence can only be made by the aid of telereposed in him that his State elected him Senator in Congress. While in that necessarily be "captive," that is, they must be confined by a tope and preventoffice he died. With a will and perse-verance many may make themselves learned and honored of all men, without the aid of a college or even a school. Whatever important proposition may present itself to the young mind, prove it to the bottom, and to all its ramifica tions before you quit it. You will learn

subject that will greatly benefit you in

-equal to 6 weeks annually, in 5 years 7

To our sisters I have a few words I wish to say. Your simple presence here fies and curbs our language, drives away indecency and vulgarity, and is an assurance that unworthy persons have no part here. Much as I desire to promote the welfare of our brothers, I have an increased desire to elevate the character of which have grown up in their management and now call loudly for redress. our worthy sisters. To the mothers among us, let me say that you have the especial responsibility of forming and among us, let me say that you have the especial responsibility of forming and training your daughters. Impress early on their tender minds moral purity, and as they grow up try to fix in their minds the beauty of holiness and deformity of sin. And while you may be affording them such schooling to fit them for society and the heads of families, remember to the mothers and the property along the line of such road. In other words, whilst it was in The voice of four millions, honestly and the beauty of holiness and deformity of sin. And while you may be affording them such schooling to fit them for society and the heads of families, remember that no education that does not mend the morals and improve the heart can the morals are such that morals are such as and should be regulated by that great law of right—"That no one should use boldly expressed, must be heard and atmore important duties of a mother. It has been truthfully as well as beautifully said, "There is no work of art which can do rore honor to the talents and taste of a married woman, or which will comfort And while wives have to attend to the

mental cultivation of their young children, husbands are generally willing to put the cultivation of the garden too to their department. And for the easy and successful management of the garden, I would earnestly recommend "Whites' Gardening for the South" as an indispensable heip. He tells you all you need to know on this subject, both what, and when, and how to do everything that is to be done. And to arrange the garfeet walk all round and no others. Then you will see the advantage of planting in rows from front to rear, and the plow can be used in cultivating the vegetables There is skill and thought to be exercised in managing the planting to reap the greatest benefit. Here you must get out of the ruts heretofore followed. For you mi / make every part of the garden bring you two crops, at least, every year. vantages of association in buying and bridge are ready.' The engineers had The plan has two advantages-a double scarcely finished the drawing for the crop and the destruction of the seed of show you what you may do, I will tell Now, let any of our young men start the same ground in turnips, and made

> I have finished what I have to say ture, and please his wife and adorn his home.
>
> I could fill my page with the names of beroes and statesmen whose names have been made famous by their high and pears, plant, plant, plant! Besides apples, peaches, plums and pears, plant pecans, walnuts, chesnuts and scaley-bark hickory nuts. The nuts of these four last are valuable for food or selection.

take care of themselves.

To conclude, I hope this hasty sketch may benefit some, improve others, and encourage all of us to renewed energy in carrying on the great work which has such high promise to mend the hearts

and improve the minds of our whole THE USE OF BALLOONS IN WARFARE. noitering purposes, recently carried on in Gernauy, and extending over a considerable length of time, that after repeated trials a balloon was constructed that could be packed in a comparatively small space, and carried about without being damaged or rendered in any way unfit for immediate use. A second diffi-culty arose in providing a portable apparatus capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of gas for the inflation of the balloon whenever and wherever it might be required to use this latter. But this impediment was likewise overcome, and an apparatus was designed which could urs, enough hydrogen to raise a balloon carrying three persons. Unfortu-nately, however, there has been found to be yet another obstacle in the way of using balloons for reconneitering purcurrent of air such a captive balloon behis so rapidly as to prevent observations being made with the necessary accuracy and detail. Consequently the conclusion has been arrived at that captive balloons cannot at present be used for reconnoit-ering purposes, and that, therefore, the

ish and very unaccomodating, and while they might do a great deal toward remedying these evils, they are afraid to speak lest they lose their position. Nor does these evils only exist in South Carolina, it extends all over the United States.—We hear the voices of the lawyer, doctor, merchant, mechanic and farmer, saying oppression, and yet until recently have any of the States through its legislature passed any act regulating railway management. The Legislature of Illinois was the first to move off in this line. Tom Scott, (the Railroad King.) said it should not be so, and appealed to the highest tribunal in the land for redress, but the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the courts of Illinois, and for the first Essay Read Before the Summer Meeting of the State Grange at Anderson, S. C., on the 9th of August 1877, by W. W. Russell, Master Pomona Grange of Anthe courts of Illinois, and for the first time in the history of railroads in this country has there ever been a single road placed under legal restrictions. Hence be squandered. Our State has suffered from some of these large appropriations, and to-day our Legislature is looking around to see if some plan can be devised to evade payment. The railroad managers are a shrowd set of men, and you will always find them lurking around the Legislatures while in session, watching every movement, ready to improve any and all opportunities that may offer. They proceed in this way. First, they distribute to all the members of the General Assembly, that will accept them, free passes over their roads. Yes, they don't even stop there, the Governors and all the judiciary from the highest to the lowest. The editors of all newspapers and their agents are numbered among the

do develop the resources of the country through which they pass. Great and in-estimable have been the advantage de-rived from the railways established in our manual labor introduced since the old-time transportation was abandoned. And not only a blessing in this way, but has united our people. In fact, it has done much toward civilizing and Christianizing the country; it has caused us to manufacture our cotton at home, and to-day, within one day's journey, there are probably not less than ten cotton factories, that are of great value and do much for the country at large, particularly in the immediate vicinity; it has brought us in contact with the world; it brightens our ideas, and has taught us to study our business closely to keep up with the truly great and wonderful improvements of the day. But while all of this is even so, it is like other great enterprises intended

for the public good.

Certain safeguards and restrictions were not thrown around them at the proper time. Officers that control them in many instances are wholly unfit for the position. Neither the stockholders or the legislative bodies have looked into their management, until they have forgotten their legitimate business, the purpose for which they are created, and at last it seems a disease, prevalent all over the country. They have been formed into monopolies, rings and cliques, and I regret to say, under the present management, that many of them are run in the interest of the officers of the company alone, not even the stock or bondholder

expenses. And again, our railways are (particularly) presided over by old men—perhaps not in years, but in ideas—whose time has passed. They are not equal to the task; have neither the energy or the will to work as younger men would. They live in another age that has passed, and sooner the companies learn this important truth the better. We all have due respect for old people. We know that our fathers, twenty years ago, were living, active men; kept up with the times. But in the South especially is it true that men over middle ago since the late war are not really compensent to manage public affairs. It has since the late war are not really compepetent to manage public affairs. It has
taken the country fifteen years to learn
this leason, but all are now convinced of
the truth of this statement. Many instances besides railroads have the public
interest of the country suffered by having
men too old to keep pace with similar
enterprises managed by younger men
with maiden ideas. In fact, there are but
two companies in the United States, as
far as I can learn, that pay a dividend at
all.

all.

Of the many evils complained of by railway managers, and of which we, as a people, fcel most, is the system of railway management in South Carolina, and probably Anderson County has suffered most in this respect. It really seems that our railway authorities are under the impression, as a people we have no iness and devote their land to grain, dairying or sheep husbaadry. This is not all. These same steers, when transported from Elmira to New York, were ubjected to additional charges, more that our railway authorities are under the impression, as a people we have no claims upon the road, although we built them and since their completion sup-ported them and their army of employees. They have gone on in this wild career until they find, after it is almost too late, that they have not only injured the peothan it would cost to carry ther Chicago to New York, 900 miles. such burdens imposed it is easy to see that these farmers could not compete suc-cessfully with others two or three times as far from market. Similar burdens are placed upon man-facturing industries. Not far from ufacturing industries. Not far from Elmira is a glass factory, which distributes its goods chiefly in Chicago, diffiant a little over 600 miles, by a direct line. It is compelled to ship its brittle wares to New York, paying local rates, in order to get the benefit from New York of through freights. So the goods actually take 600 miles more of transportation, returning by the same line by which ple of the upper country, but our great and much-beloved city by the sea. This course has actually driven away from her annually, for a year or two back, large amounts of freight which would proper-ly belong to this road. What is the re-sult of such suicidal railway manage-ment? First it has caused our respect. First it has caused our merchants in Anderson and other upper country towns to seek other markets than Charlesreturning by the same line by which they were first shipped and right by the factory from which they were first star-ed, having already been carried almost the full distance that direct shipment ton, and to-day we find goods coming from the Western markets to points along the Air Line Road and being transported by wagons here cheaper than either the Blue Ridge or Greenville and Columbia will carry them. We find our city by the would make, and the trip from the fac-tory to Chicago yet to make. Therefore, we see plainly that the companies have been forced to make exorbitant short sea, that we have great cause to be proud of, sinking slowly but surely. We see her best business men suspending. Men, if facilities were offered, who would keep up her reputation as one of the greatest cities in the United States. We come home we find our hysices men to be the come. been forced to make exorbitant short rates to repay loss on through freights. In fact, nearly all through freights are carried at actual loss, less than any company can live at, and hence they take this advantage of the least suspicious and watchful shipper and tax him to make up this loss. This evil must be corrected. Although the companies have all agreed upon rates, yet all the roads give to shrewd shippers special rates. A shrewd and not over scrupulous shipper will obhome, we find our business men at a per-fect stand still, our weaker merchants going under. We see the people who prefer to trade at home leave in solid colpreier to trade at home leave in solid col-umn with 10,000 bales of cotton for Green-ville and other points along the Air Line Road. We see even more than this.— Our railway, built with our own hands and by our hard earnings, unable to pay expenses. We see, again, her rolling stock after the most ancient fashion, standing idle for want of work. We see them actually decaying in the words. and not over scrupulous shipper will obtain rates by special and private contract that give him the great advantage of less shrewd dealers, and besides the lower rates obtained he will get permission to load his car with from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds in some cases parise by pounds, in some cases paying by the car load, which is rated at 16,000 pounds. them actually decaying in the yards. Yet with all of these facts and still more, By such means the railway managers encourage trickery, double dealing and
damaging dishonesty. Public interest
becomes demoralized, and hence the
stealing and misappropriation of receipts
which render railway stocks among the
most doubtful of securities, and threaten
the tenure by which the vested rights of
the road are held.

The question row is how may these they deny the charge of mismanagement. These roads run through a country that s prosperous—that each year will import more, export more, and yet we see her going down, down down. There must be some mismanagement somewhere, and strange that all the people of the State, of whatever profession or avocation they may be, believe they see the wrong, and The question now is, how may these evils be corrected without doing other have repeatedly said so, still they persist

in such management. Can we but say that

they are not only blind to individual interest, but publicalso? Even the army of employees, as a rule, are disposed to be self-

ites or reduction to shippers who have the present advantage of sharp strife by competing lines; in other words, by a tariff so adjusted that all egular traffic shall give fair profits to the road and nothing more. The second way is to put the management of the road under legal restrictions—"Thus far and no further restrictions—"Thus far and no further shalt thou go." We shudder at the terrible outgrowth of mismanagement of four of the great trunk lines leading east to west. They are now reaping the whirlwind of bad seed sown, and for a time the strike looked as if it might spread into this country. The strikes have convulsed the whole country, and the State governments have proven powfor assistance. The destruction of mil-lions of property, the demoralization of the country through which they pass, the animosity engendered between employer and employees, will take some time to obliterate. The whole country suffered and will suffer yet. and will suffer yet.

Business, especially in some of our larger cities, both East and West, has become partially paralyzed. If all of these roads had been under legal restriction, I have no idea that such an outbreak would have aver course.

have ever occurred. Very many of our best men have anticipated something of the kind, and the citizens of New York have insisted for years that the Legisla-ture should regulate railway manage-

In this particular South Carolina is far

In this particular South Carolina is far behind other sections. The only thing there can be said is, we can ride longer in point of time for a stated sum of money than on any road in the United States, and yet the first and longest railroad at that time in the world was the South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Hamburg, and, strange to say, the persons inaugurating and proposing to construct this road did not know that a railroad could be built on the ground, but actually constructed the entire line on trestlework, starting from Charleston about three feet above the ground. Mr. Black, the first President, must have been their agents are numbered among the "deadheads," and some instances it even extends to county officials. While all of extends to county officials. While all of this is a right they have no one pretends to deny, yet it is done for a purpose, and has its effect too. We don't pretend to say for a moment, that any person, whether State official or otherwise are particularly influenced by these passes. Yet, we all know that under such circumstances. a most sanguine person, for in his report he states that he has every reason to be-lieve that the trip from Charleston to Hamburg could and would be made in Hamburg could and would be made in two days, and to assure his passengers he promises a good and comfortable imabout midway, and he confidently asserts that the passengers will amount to at least ten each way. Well, the time has been shortened, and sometimes a very large increase of passengers over the ten predicted, but how is it now? I ask the question: How far above ten paying passengers pass over that road each and every day and night? She was in the "van" then, but we find her receding. Yet it is claimed that at all times has the road been presided over by able and competent men. With all this we find our railways from the upper country to stances, any of us would feel somewhat under obligations to parties favoring us in that line, and therefore, would not hesitate to take decided action, only in extreme measures. This is one of the chief causes among many, why railways have never been subjected to legal restric-In the list of wrongs under this head may be mentioned the uncertainty of the time of delivery. When reshipments are to be made, small lots of goods are often switched off at way stations and delayed without justification. There is no redress unless at an expense greater than the cost of goods. To illustrate, one of my friends ordered a small package from a stone manufactory, the money accompetent men. With all this we find our railways from the upper country to Charleston in a bad condition, with old and time-honored relics, as passenger coaches, in some instances, run upon the old flange iron, the first ever used in the construction of the road. Until very recently our railroad authorities seemed to a stone manufactory, the money accom-panied the order, and he held in his pos-session a bill of lading which was correct. The goods did not come for some time. The goods did not come for some time. After weeks of delay, it was found switched off at a back station. Another instance a C. O. D. package to myself cost \$1.70; charges \$1.50; and I hold here in my hand a bill of goods transported from Louisville to Greenville, 700 miles, at a cost of \$22.15; from Greenville to Anderson, thirty miles, the cost is \$19.60. But to illustrate this point fully and show the inequality between local and through rates, I will give you an instance of oppression and wrong, which happened in the State of New York a year or two since. Several farmers, living in the Chenney Valley, near Elmira, were engaged in feeding steers for the New York narket. They bought and you will see that there are men in our midst who will begin at once to buy up all these things, our country mer-chants will take them in exchange for for the New York market. They bought Western steers at the stock yards, in Buffalo, 140 miles distant. After feeding them six months, they were fitted for sale in New York, 260 miles further on. This valley being on the direct route from New York to Buffalo. The freight goods, there will be men who will buy up all the refuse of the farm, pieces of old iron, rope, &c., and begin to ship them; others will dress poultry and ship. In fact there will be many little enterprises started which will give life to trade and formula work for the weak for the w from New York to Buffalo. The freight rates were raised from time to time on the local shipments, so that it actually cost them as much to bring the steers from Buffalo to Elmira, 140 miles, as it would to transport them to New York, 260 further. To obtain transportation with less risk of robbery, these farmers learned the trick of shipping to New York, with permission to take the cattle off at Elmira to recruit but neving clear. furnish work for the road. Who will be benefitted by this change? First, the producer, then the local dealer and last, though not least, it will greatly benefit the railroad. Under such management as we now have, one thousand years hence will find us in the same condition. York, with permission to take the cattle off at Elmira to recruit, but paying clear through to New York. Of course, when they took off these cattle, they did not put them on again. When the railway managers found out the fact, (these persons actually paid through racts merely to get cheaper local rates,) they refused to allow the cattle to be taken off at Elmira, although, they wave paid clear. the corn crib and cotton patch for a sup-port. The change is demanded. The country demand it, the people demand it. The railways themselves demand it. Then let us have new life infused into every branch of industry, build up our mira, although they were paid clear through. At the result, these farmers were forced to abandon their special bus-

country, our people, our railroads, keep pace with this fast age, and not let it be said of old South Carolina, as has been said, one hundred years behind. What we need to both benefit the companies and the patrons of the road, is to give us reasonable passage fore and a great see reasonable passage fare and a great re-duction in local rates. This will not only benefit the road by an increase of busi-ness, but it will build up new enterprises ail over the country. Charleston will take her stand again, Anderson will vie successfully with Greenville or other villages, and very soon with fair dealings, wise management and a just consideration for those who feed the road, the company will soon be able to supply first class canches and substitute new rolls for class coaches and substitute new rails for the old flange, and last, but not least, this constant, quick and cheap transportation will lead to the people, the seaboard and

with each other, and it might happen that the hearty, beautiful, buxom girl of mountain, would entice the graceful 1 polished beaux of the city into matrimony, thereby certainly improving the coming generation in physique and come-liness, and if anything can accomplish it, allaying and softening any hard feelings which have been or may be emende

MEANING OF AMEN .- A correspondent, writing from Lacon, Ill., sends the following anecdote of a boy's attempt at

During the last whiter there was a religious interest at Varna, Ill. The pastor of the Methodist church, the Rev. Mr. Deming, was in the habit of holding daily a children's meeting, at which the boyz and girls stopped for a few moments on their way from school. In order to interest and instruct the children, the pastor presented a veriety of tonics. pastor presented a variety of topics. One lay he asked the meaning of "Amen."

No one answered.
"You have often," said the clergyman, "heard the brethren say 'Amen! Amen!"
while some one was praying. What did
they mean 7 If any one knows of him
hold up his hand."

hold up his hand."

Up jumped a little fellow, so eager to answer as not to wait for recognition. "I know!" he called out. "It means hurry up and get through!"

There was an audible smile, and many

of the elders, we have no doubt, felt that of the ciders, we have no door, or the definition would be very useful if it could be generally accepted, and "Amen" used to shorten long prayers. violence instead. There are two ways-

first, by wise management on the part of the roads giving equal privileges and fair naval battle? rates to all, without concession to favoring aggement. - Why is "naming the day" like a naval battle? Because it's a marry-time

THE LEE MONUMENT. The Ball at White Sulphur Springs to Secure Funds for the Bronze Statue —Brilliant Assemblages.

As has already been announced, the ball at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the fund now being raised for the erection of a bronze statue of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, in Capitol Square, Richmond, Va., was a complete success. The railroads having issued excursion tickets at half rates for this ball, Richmond, Baltimore and Washington poured in a crowd of pleasure-seekers until there was no room for an additional stranger. Not only all available room in the hotel and cottages was occupied, but the church and all the halls were filled with cots, where the unlocated visitor found a place to sleep.

place to sleep.

The New York Herald's correspondent telegraphed the following account of the brilliant affair during its progress:

To-night will long be remembered by the habitues of the White Sulphur Springs. Everywhere was presented a scene of bustling animation and sparkling gayety. The large ball room was found inadequate to accommodate the throng of dancers, and the dining room is being used in addition for the purposes throng of dancers, and the dining room is being used in addition for the purposes of the ball. The dining room is 300 feet in length and 140 feet in width, and yet this immense hall is crowded, while three bands from Baltimore, Richmond and Wheeling, respectively, inspired the gallant beaux and merry belles to go on with the dance, while joy is wholly unconfined. At the ends of the room are large reflectors, something after the order of locomotive headlights, and the brilliant reflections of the lights, together with the sparkling of gems as they pale in dinness in contrast with the more brilliant lustre of love-speaking eyes, imbrilliant lustre of love-speaking eyes, impress the beholder with the fancy that he is reveling in some ideal dream of that distant Aiden whither our lost Lenores distant Aiden whither our lost Lenores have all flows. There is nothing vulgar or shoddy-like in all this immense crowd, but everything wears an air of refined gentility. Here are Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen Generals, Colonels and Majors and Ceptains without number. Here are brokers, bankers, merchants, planters and representatives of all classes of the best society to be found in the North, East, South and West. Here are staid and handsome matrons, the wives and widows of those who stand or have stood high in the social world.

the wives and widows of those who stand or have stood high in the social world, joining in the promenade on the long piazza, while in the ball room are the unaffected daughters, seemingly unconscious of the magnetism of their charms. Just at this point, as the ever-changing scenes of this fairy-like panorama are presented, is seen passing an elderly gentleman whose snowy locks, in contrast with the rosy hue of the maiden leaning upon his arm, suggest the sobrigate of upon his arm, suggest the sobriquet of winter and summer. A little to one side, as she stands surrounded by half a score of attentive listeners and ardent ad-mirers, is observed the face of a lady which would attract attention and challenge admiration in any crowd. The finely chisseled features, the bright comfinely chisseled features, the bright com-plexion, the sparkling eyes and the luxu-riant dark hair gracefully combed back in gentle waves, reveal the face of Mrs. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina. Her maiden name was Holcome, a fa-mous Virginia family, but she is a native of Texas, and her husband was much her senior in years. It is said that when Governor Pickens made proposals of marriage to the Texas belle she accepted on condition that he should secure a on condition that he should secure a foreign mission. Soon after this he was appointed Minister to Russia, and, true to her promise, she married him, and the bridal trip was taken to St. Petersburg,

where a few years' honeymoon was en-joyed at the court of the Czar.

She is dressed in black moire, square corsage, court train, overdress of point de Bruxelles lace and diamond jewelry, and looks as radiantly beautiful as in the day when she gave her youthful love to Carwhen she gave her youthful love to Carolina's famous Governor. Her daughter,
Miss Douschka Pickens, a charming
young lady of 18, was born at St. Petersburg during her parents' sojourn there,
and her Russian name signifies "My
Darling." She is dressed in a lovely
white silk, trimmed with white faille, number of small fleunces, lemon-colored point de soie reaching the corsage, loop-ings of black velvet and crimson roses.

pearl jewels.

Mrs. Judge Bacon, a daughtor of Gov.
Pickens by his first marriage, has a handsome toilette of mink-colored gros grain
silk, elaborately garnished with Point
d'Alencon lace and black velvet, jewels, rubies and stone cameos.

Here is another matron, a former belle

of the West some twenty years ago, Mrs T. T. Shreve, of Louisville, whose maider name was Belle Sheridan, and travelers on the Mississippi River will rememon the Mississippi Kiver will remember an elegant steamer of that name, the namesake of Kentucky's belle, who had the reputation of being the handsonast woman in the world. Her toilette is a dress of black Brussels lace over white silk and diamond ornaments. Her daughter, Miss Mattie Belle Shreve, weers a princess robe of pale green silk wears a princess robe of pale green silk, trimmed with white lace and garlands of snowballs and roses.

Mrs. D. P. Faulds, a sister of Mrs.

Mrs. D. P. Faulds, B. select of Mrs. Shreve, wears a costume of rich black lace, over black satin, and diamond jewelry. Mrs. James Thayer, the wife of Congressman Thayer, of New York, is dressed in lilac silk, trimmed elaborately with point lace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Gov. G. C. Walker, one of the most results ladies at the appiners is dressed. popular ladies at the springs, is dressed in a rose-colored silk, trimmed with plattings of the materials, garniture of white pond lilies and lilac, diamond ornaments and powdered hair. Mrs. Major Dreury, of Charles City, Va., in her maiden days a popular belle at the White Sulphur, is dressed in pink silk, richly trimment. trimmed w. 'i fringe and point lace, dia-mond ornaments and hair puffed. Mrs. Col. Delaplaine, of Wheeling, the

wife of the officer who quelled the rio along the Baltimore and Ohio Road, was dressed in a light blue embroidered silk, trimmed with lace fringe and flowers, and diamond jewelry. Miss Minnie Johnson, of Philadelphia, one of the most distinguished looking beauties at the springs, is richly attired in cream-colored silk, with tabler and corsage of gage d'Orient and Venstian point garine, with jessamine and moss rose butta a la duchesse. Miss Harrison, of Immes Rives.

ter in charge, and have advertised for

ter in charge, and have advertised for proposals for an equestrian statue of Lee, to be located in the Capitol Square at Richmond. The models, &c., will be opened on the first Monday in September for inspection, and on the third Monday the proposals will be opened and considered, and three days thereafter the award will be made, unless, in accord with the privilege reserved, each and all shall be rejected. I am informed by Col. S. Bassett French, the Secretary of the Board of Managers, that he has already received advice that several models are now ready to be shipped to his order. Every precaution will be taken to secure perfect and absolute impartiality, and the artists' names will not be made known to the public or arbitrators until their conclusion shall have been reached and confirmed or rejected by the board of managers.

of managers.

Over one thousand persons are

Over one thousand persons are on the floor, and the dresses and jewelry of the ladies are superb, and surpass anything of the sort ever witnessed here, not even excepting the great Peabody ball in 1869. It is estimated that the managers of the ball will realize about \$5,000 as the proceeds of the ball, which will be turned over to the board.

over to the board.

Among the gentlemen and ladies participating in the festivities are many of fame and reputation both North and South. Soldiers and civilians, merchants, planters, bankers and professional men are here in great numbers. Col. Wilson, of the Pittsburg round house fame, represents the volunteers of the North, while men of every profession, industry and commerce attest by their presence that this is no sectional affair. It is needless to say that the South is largely in the ascendancy where a tribute largely in the ascendancy where a tribute is to be paid to Lee.

— The long struggle over the question whether the Permanent exhibition at Philadelphia shall be opened on Sunday is finally ended by a decision in the affirmative.

— The strikes in the coal-mining re

gions of Pennsylvania are being compro-mised, and a majority of the mines are now working. A portion of the federal soldiers are still stationed at disputed

soldiers are still stationed at disputed points among the mines and on the railroads, but the rule is that order is reseatablished and peace reigns.

— So far from being dangerously sick with cancer in the stomach, Senator David Davis protests that he was never better in his life. Nobody seems to know how the report of his illness got started, but has given the Judge a chance to find out what people think of him, most of the papers having concluded that his reported disease presaged his early death, and expressed their opinion of him as of a man whose career was over. He will find the comments generally quite agreeable reading.

find the comments generally quite agreeable reading.

— The Canadians are a good deal disturbed and somewhat surprised at their prospects of getting little or nothing from the arbitration on the fisheries question between them and the United States, now hearing the case at Halifax. They make very great claims, indeed, but the United States say the Canadians hat e really got the best of the bargain, and give good evidence of it, too, and as the arbiters must be unanimous in giving damages to Canada, the chance for a heavy award is not very cheering.

canada, the chance for a heavy award is not very cheering.

— Whiskey-Thief Joyce at last gets out of jail, the United States district court having decided against the legality of the "cumulative sentences" passed upon him, and decreed his release, because he has already served out his sentence on the single judgment which could be legally inflicted. His discharge was conditioned upon his giving hail to ancomplete the server of the single property of the server of the serve

be legally indicted. His discharge was conditioned upon his giving bail to answer an appeal which the district-attorney took to the United States circuit court, but there is no likelihood that he will ever be sent back to jall again.

— We infer that Secretary Schurz is not helping Donn Picts out on the quick-silver mine controversy from California, for which he is an attorney. It pains Donn to discover, at last that Schurz has "no more principles than Artemus Ward's showman." There seems to be a general agreement just now among the parliamentary attorneys, which is the elegant synonym for lobbyists, the displaced office-holders, the waiting office-seekers, and the old political war-horses who find themselves, to their great astonishment,

and the old political war-horses who find themselves, to their great astonishment, on the outside of the government stables, that Cari is a bad man, and that he must be put out of President Hayes' administration, if it is going to be "a popular success."

— The action of the constitutional convention in Georgia on the question of the debt is liable to misconstruction. The convention simply ratifies and confirms previous acts of the Legislature and of the people at the polls in repudiating the so-called Bullock bonds, amounting to some \$6,000,000, which were tainted from the first, and which were undoubtedly fraudulently issued and misspent. The remaining debt of the State, amounting to some \$10,000,000, and misspent. The remaining debt of the State, amounting to some \$10,000,000, was insured in behalf of railreads, and is not an entirely unproductive investment, though largely so. The railreads are being foreclosed upon and sold to meet this debt, and it; will undoubtedly be paid in full from this and other sources. The bonds of the recognized debt are quoted at from 99 to 108, according as they pay 6 or 7 per cent.

— Senator Morton has returned home from his California and Oregon trip, and the public is for the first time informed that he suffered a stroke of paralysis in San Francisco Sunday week, which threatened his life during the journey back. It appears to be a case of motor-

back. It appears to be a case of motor-paralysis, the left arm only being thus far affected, but even this renders him helpless, as he has only been able to walk by the use of canes, while there is, of, course, the constant danger of farther and indominable pluck of the Indiana Senaindominable pluck of the Indiana Senator, it is hard to see how he can triumph
over this added disability, and it is probably safe to regard his political career as
practically ended. It is the most fortunate time for such an event, both to him
and the country; he could hardly expect
to secure a re-election, and the new era
upon which we are entering is one which
he has proved himself unable to even
comprehend.

the springs, is richly attired in creamcolored silk, with tabler and coreage of
gaze d'Orient and Venetian point garine,
with jessamine and moss rose buda a la
duchesse. Miss Harrison, of James River,
a lineal descendant of an ex-Preadent,
with her royr face and laughing blue
eyes, bears the palm for beauty, while
the winning manners of Miss I.ou Ford,
of Kentucky, have for three successive
seasons retained her popular hold upon
the beaux.

Shortly after the death of Gen. Lee,
the General Assembly of Virginia incorporated the Lee Monument Association,
which was authorized to make collections
and receive subscriptions for the erection
of a monument in memory of this Confederate General, with power to irrelase
and hold lands in the city of it is something the platform of a monument in memory of this Confederate General, with power to irrelase
and hold lands in the city of it is something. The thin guise
of phrase only makes its expection to
Hayes and his policies the more significant and insulting; and Gay. Conpor
will not be able to sven
to comprehend.

State Convention in Maine with great
shrewdness. It was a success so far as
the immediate object he had in view was
concerned. He condemned and insulted
the administration under a thin pretense
of neutrality and harmony, and denied
its friends and defenders either an opportimity for getting a vote or a chance for
held insulted the seatons retained her popular
the administration under a thin pretense
of neutrality and harmony, and denied
its friends and defenders either an opportimity for getting a vote or a chance for
held insulted the administration under a consense.

Lie is something, however, to
see a voice raised against his teadersnip
in a, Maine Convention.

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